

## The Standard.

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### WILEY AND THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE

The American housewife may be a bad cook, somewhat careless and all that, but she is not open to the charge of being a Lucretia Borgia, declares Pulitzer's New York paper, in answer to the speech of Dr. Wiley. If all women were qualified chemists, like the head of the United States Chemistry Bureau, says the World, they might inaugurate an era in the kitchen and the dining-room when all food would be as pure as Dr. Wiley dreams of making it. As it is, they are bound to take things pretty much as the market offers them and as other members of the household like them. Even "the little bits of dinner" that "the modern Lucretia" buys have their good uses. If anything is wrong it is the fault of the government for not condemning them as impure food. When one eminent chemist, for instance, denounces benzoate of soda as rank poison and other eminent chemists commend it as a harmless food preservative, what is a very plain cook who practices light housekeeping in a flat and dances about town to do but take chances like most healthy and unscientific folk? Lucretia would keep a little private laboratory and experiment with deadly effect on her various relatives.

### RETIREMENT OF AN ADMIRAL

William T. Swinburne, recently detached from the command of the Pacific fleet and lately on duty at the naval war college at Newport, R. I., has been retired. Having reached the age limit, Rear Admiral Swinburne will now enter upon a period of rest to which he is entitled. He is still hale and hearty, and to all appearances could give many years of useful service to his country, if the regulations and the law permitted. As it is, he must retire, whether he wishes to do so or not.

Rear Admiral Swinburne was the second ranking officer of his grade, says the Butte Miner. His retirement did not create a vacancy in the list of rear admirals, for the reason that he was an extra number, having been advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle in the war with Spain. He is from Rhode Island and he began his naval career in September, 1862. He has held his present rank since July, 1906. During his 43 years of active service he has been at sea more than 26 years, a longer period than any of his contemporaries. Too often retirement from the navy or army or from any other department or branch of government service is followed by early decay. The man who for nearly half a century has actively followed some line of work cannot break from the employment suddenly without serious consequences. The habit of work, formed throughout the years is such that it cannot be disturbed so lightly. Few merchant princes or professional men cease work entirely because through long and continuous endeavor they have achieved success. As a rule these men

die in the harness, and it is the better way. The average man is far happier when doing something and age itself will encroach less rapidly upon the life of a man who is constantly employed.

### PASSES FOR THE FAITHFUL EMPLOYEES.

Those who have been in the Harriman service thirty years are being provided with annual passes for themselves and families, and within the last week not less than thirty employees in Ogden have been recognized in that way.

The innovation is a laudable one and will win for the Harriman people the thanks of a big army of employees. Even those who have yet to present a stewardship of years in order to gain the same recognition, will see in the practice something to inspire them to faithful service.

Twenty years back and no railroad company thought of exhibiting similar liberality toward its laboring force, and the change which time has brought, serves, by comparison, to inspire the belief that the world is growing better and men are becoming more considerate of the welfare of each other, and that corporations have ceased to be directed by soulless, grasping, sordid, self-concerned individuals.

### IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THE WEST.

A prominent railroad official is authority for the statement that the Harriman roads are to spend one million dollars in Ogden before the present campaign of improvements in the yards is ended.

This reminds us of E. H. Harriman's declaration on his return from Europe. He was asked if the Union Pacific surplus was to be distributed to the stockholders in the form of dividends and he replied, "No, the money will go to make needed improvements and extensions in the West." The West has Mr. Harriman to thank for this decision, and Ogden in particular has reason to express appreciation of the Harriman policy of expansion.

The Harriman system may be exacting exorbitant rates on freight traffic, yet while the policy of those lines is one of reinvestment and development, the West has no serious complaint, but let the policy become one of draining this section for the benefit of Eastern stockholders then the West shall have cause to rise en masse and resist the levy of tribute.

All this region is in need of more railroads and better railroads such as Harriman has made the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, and the country is fortunate in having a man like Harriman at the head of affairs who knows our needs and is laboring to meet them.

### THE ESTHETIC HAS NOT BEEN OVERLOOKED.

We are pleased to note that the Four-State fair has devoted a department to fine arts. The object is to develop the love of art in the younger people of this section. The esthetic is not to be lost sight of in this busy commercial life of ours. The artistic side of life is akin to the ideal and the moral. There are those who claim that, in our mad race for dollars, we have become so thoroughly commercial as to have devalued the artistic and the higher sentiments which in other people have been productive of great works of art. Well, if that be true, it is time for us to cultivate a sense of the beautiful in nature and art and no better plan could be hit upon than that of calling for an exhibit and offering inducements for those who have talent to display their paintings, drawings, chinaware, sculpture, pictures, etc., at a fair where young minds, for the first time catching a glimpse of the artistic, may be inspired to develop their latent abilities.

There are prizes aggregating \$28 in cash for the best specimens in sculpture and modeling in clay. The child who presents the best specimen of either shall receive \$5. Who can say that some obscure boy or girl may not be stirred to high ambition by this competition, eventually to achieve world fame, and all because the fair management has been keen enough to realize that in a fair all phases of human endeavor should have opportunity for display, in order that, out of the contests, might come great good to all classes of the community.

What we like most in this fair premium list is the attention which has been given to children. The youngest child of possible talent has been considered, and this is noticeably true in the fine arts department. Each class calls for child ambition by holding out a reward for meritorious exhibits.

### GRABBING THE COAL LANDS OF ALASKA.

The San Francisco Call is of the opinion that the powerful interests behind the Cunningham coal land frauds in Alaska are connected with the Guggenheims, who have already got possession of all the copper deposits in that region. This would indicate a well planned scheme of exploitation designed to turn over to these interests about everything of value in the Copper river country. It is believed that the coal in these measures is worth some \$250,000,000, and that it would be available for immediate use in smelting the copper. It is intimated semi-officially from Washington that Secretary Ballinger

will shortly issue a statement concerning his former connection at attorney for the Cunningham claimants. As to this statement the Boston Transcript correspondent in Washington explains:

It will show, probably, that Mr. Ballinger, after resigning as commissioner of the general land office and before becoming secretary of the interior, did act as counsel for the Cunningham interests. He has had, since taking charge of the interior department, nothing whatever officially to do with these claims. He has instructed Mr. Pierce to conduct the proceedings.

His action will be similar to that of Justice Brandeis in the Supreme court, who does not sit in cases arising from prosecutions which he began as attorney general.

The proceeding toward cancellation of the Cunningham and more than five hundred other coal claims in Alaska will begin within a short time. There is a persistent report, credited by many, that the Cunningham interests are really controlled by the Guggenheims group. The interior department has found through its field agents plentiful proof of the use of dummy entrymen and other devices for land grabbing in Alaska. It is the government policy to insure the development of the Alaska coal resources so long as opportunity is not given for their monopolization.

### GEORGE MCCABE FIGHTING BLEACHED FLOUR.

Geo. McCabe, who is obtaining a needed rest from the strain of official duties in Washington, by spending a few days in Ogden with his parents, says the government—and that means the agricultural department of which he is the legal adviser—is resolved to bring the flour manufacturers into court to determine whether bleached flour comes within the inhibition of the pure food law.

Of late the millers have artificially produced a white flour by chemical treatment and this is known as bleached flour. The old method was to allow the flour to whiten by age, the action of the oxygen of the air producing a beautiful, colorless flour.

The "up-to-date" method is to pass the newly manufactured product through a flame in which an oxidizing action whitens the flour, but, it is claimed, the chemical action leaves deleterious substances. That is the principal objection to the process, but, furthermore, the selling of bleached flour without labeling is simulating the product which is aged and, therefore, in the nature of a deception.

And against this practice, the agricultural department is directing its batteries, not only to batter down trickery in the flour business, but in any other industry coming within the purview of the pure food law.

The people of Ogden will wish Geo. McCabe success in his battle for the protection of the public health against the fraudulent practices of those who would pollute the entire food supply if by so doing they might gain an extra profit as manufacturers.

## SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

### CHOIR INSULTED AT SEATTLE FAIR

Seattle, Aug. 29.—Those in charge of the Eldestedoff program at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition blundered tonight and tried to force the tabernacle choir from Salt Lake to pay an admission fee as individuals.

The choir refused to sing, left the door of the hall in disgust and scattered to all parts of the fair grounds, and when the fair management repented and attempted to hunt up the Salt Lake visitors only a few of them could be found. They refused to return.

According to Evan Stephens, director of the choir, his singers have never before been offered such an insult.

"The choir has appeared in five Eldestedoff and eleven contests," declared the director, "and never before have we been asked to pay admission to halls. On the contrary, we have always been entertained by the Eldestedoff committees. Besides this, when singers have visited Salt Lake the Eldestedoff committee has entertained them elaborately. I have never heard of such a thing."

"When my choir appeared at the doors of the hall tonight each member was asked to produce 75 cents for admission. Of course, we refused. Had it been stipulated in the original program that singers were expected to pay, it might have been different. We might not have come to Seattle."

Vote Not to Sing.

"When the choir gathered at the hall it was explained to us that we were expected to pay for admission. It was the unanimous vote of the singers that we not only would not pay but would not sing."

Later in the evening, when it was rumored about the hall that the Salt Lake singers had refused to be imposed upon, members of the Eldestedoff committee sought Mr. Stephens and tried to explain. Mr. Stephens regretted much that the matter had taken this turn, and one man offered to pay the admission. It was too late.

### WARM WEATHER IN CITY BY THE LAKE

(Special to the Examiner.)

Salt Lake, Aug. 29.—The weather today was oppressively warm in Salt Lake. The highest point reached by the thermometer was 87. The humidity was 30 per cent, but at times one felt as though the atmosphere was pregnant with moisture that did its best to fall in the form of rain, but could not.

The record at the Salt Lake weather bureau reads:  
Temperature at 6 p. m., 87 degrees.  
Maximum temperature, 87 degrees.  
Minimum temperature, 64 degrees.

Mean temperature, 74 degrees, which is degrees above normal.

Total excess since the first of the month, 16 degrees.  
Total excess since January 1, 116 degrees.

Precipitation at 6 p. m., nothing.  
Total precipitation since first of the month, 1.23 inches, which is .57 inch above normal.

Total excess since January 1, 2.58 inches.  
Relative humidity, 30 per cent.

### LIGHTNING CUTS STRANGE CAPERS.

Richfield, Aug. 28.—A rainstorm fell here yesterday afternoon which was one of the heaviest of the season and in the midst of it one blinding flash of lightning, followed by a deafening crash of thunder, startled the people in every part of the city.

The storm cleared away and the lightning had entered the rooms over the Iyie barber shop, smashed electric globes, made its exit through an open window, flew in a southeasterly direction and entered the homes of Tom Brown and Andrew Nelson.

Brown was engaged at the kitchen range and was knocked down by the bolt but was not seriously injured. Four electric globes were demolished and the family were well shaken up.

At the home of Andrew Nelson Mrs. Nelson was thrown to the floor. One of the strangest phases of the lightning was shown here. In addition to being badly shaken, Mrs. Nelson's tongue was burned and blistered and around her mouth the flesh was badly discolored. Four electric globes were destroyed.

### ULCERATED TOOTH CAUSE OF YOUNG GIRL'S DEATH.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29.—Blood poisoning in its most virulent form settling in after two ulcerated teeth had been pulled last Tuesday caused the death of little six-year-old Amy Gillespie at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gillespie of 819 West North Temple street.

Monday the little girl complained for the first time of a badly ulcerated tooth. Within a few hours the entire left jaw had swollen abnormally and the ulceration has spread to several teeth. Tuesday the child was in a critical condition from the anesthetic hurried to a dentist, who extracted two back teeth and relieved the swelling temporarily. Wednesday the child was critically ill and Dr. A. S. Bower was called in. He pronounced the poisoning due to the ulcerated teeth and declared that the blood had been infected before the teeth had been extracted, thus exonerating the dentist from all blame in the case.

The little girl grew rapidly worse and died, after terrible suffering, yesterday afternoon at the family home.

The funeral will be held at the home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### UTAH TO HAVE PURER MILK AND CLEAN MEAT

Salt Lake City, Aug. 29.—A wonderful improvement in the care of cows and milk has been found in the section of the state, especially in the section which claims Salt Lake City as a market. Thousands of dollars have been spent during the spring and summer and are still being spent for better barns and more sanitary methods of milking and handling the milk.

Every case the producers have shown an interest in the suggestions given them, and have taken steps at once to remedy the wrongs that have been pointed out to them.

In Utah and Davis counties, which ship milk to Salt Lake, all others, the dairymen have become alive to the situation and have been eager in adopting improved methods. Not only is this true of the milkmen but of the slaughter houses. Whereas a year ago and even this spring cattle and hogs were slaughtered in plants running in filth, already most of these have made such revolutionary changes as to surprise even the inspectors.

Since the crusade for better conditions and better food was started there has been a quick change. Owners have put down cement floors, which are washed and scrubbed several times daily. There is little trouble in keeping these plants clean. Not only in this particular have changes come, but in the small dairies of the farmers is not yet what is wanted, but changes are being made as fast as possible.

The ordinance requires that milk sold in Salt Lake City shall have at least 4.2 per cent of butter fat, but in many cases of the samples recently analyzed the butter fat was found in

quantities of more than 5 per cent, and in one or two cases it reached 6 per cent. The use of preservatives has been stopped almost absolutely.

The scoring of small dairies has shown big improvements. The law fixes the standard at forty-five points. In most cases the showing has been about thirty-nine points, though a number are well within the standard fixed by law. The scoring is made on a basis of the conditions existing at the dairy, how the milk is taken care of, what precautions are taken in milking and in keeping dirt and dust out of the milk, and the condition of the stable.

Serious Matter.  
No little trouble has been encountered through the action of the railroad officials—especially the Rio Grande company. Milk being brought from Utah county points has been held in baggage cars for more than an hour after the train arrived in Salt Lake. The milk getting warmer each minute. It was not the fault of the farmers, as the milk was at a low temperature when shipped. This problem will be a serious one to meet when the new ordinance goes into effect in October, demanding that milk be kept at a temperature of not more than fifty-five degrees until it is delivered to the customers.

Socialist Orator Is Placed Under Arrest.  
J. L. Fitts Taken Into Custody and Says He Will Sue the City.

Salt Lake, Aug. 30.—J. L. Fitts, a Socialist orator, was arrested on the corner of Second South and Main streets Sunday afternoon and taken to the police station, where he was charged with obstructing the sidewalks and streets. His bail was fixed at \$25, and when searched preparatory to being put in jail he had \$107.35.

He refused to put up the bail, and stated that he would sue the city for false imprisonment.

While Fitts was talking on Second South street, just west of Main street, Sunday afternoon, Patrolman Simpson came along and told him to move. A large crowd of people had congregated to listen to the speaker. At first Fitts moved away and the policeman went on. Instead of staying away, Fitts went to see an attorney, who told him to go back and speak if he wanted to.

Fitts went back to the corner and resumed his speech. When again told to move by Officer Simpson he refused. At the police station Attorney F. B. Scott told Chief of Police Barlow that he would make a test case out of the arrest to determine the rights of speakers on the streets of the city. In view of the fact that the police did not enforce the ordinance regarding obstructing the streets against religious speakers.

HUSBAND AND WIFE KILLED BY POISON.  
Frank S. and Minnie Kiser Eat of Dumplings and Are Soon Dead.

Salt Lake, Aug. 30.—Frank S. Kiser, a prominent member of Salt Lake lodge No. 178, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Drivers, with his wife, Minnie, ate of some dumplings during the noon meal Sunday at the residence, 348 Elizabeth street, and died shortly after. Physicians who were called after Mr. and Mrs. Kiser were stricken were unable to save either. The remains of both were removed to the undertaking parlors of S. D. Evans.

Evans, who was called Sunday afternoon, will be announced later. Relatives in Kansas and California have been informed by telegraph.

According to the story which was told by Mrs. Kiser to the neighbors, she had been preparing the noon meal. The dumplings were made by Mrs. Kiser. When Mrs. Kiser began to prepare the dumplings she went into the pantry, and, picking up what she supposed to be a can of baking powder, added a portion of it to the dumplings. After partaking of the dumplings both she and her husband died suddenly. The cause of the deaths will be announced later.

Before the arrival of the physicians, the neighbors came to the conclusion that both persons had been poisoned, and all manner of home remedies were given the suffering man and wife, which induced nausea and vomiting.

Upon the arrival of the physicians everything was done to ease the suffering of the patients, after pumping out the stomach contents. Mrs. Kiser died at 6:30 Sunday night and her husband at 9 o'clock.

### ROOSTERS ARE TO BE MUZZLED IN EARLY MORNING

Washington, Aug. 30.—The recent municipal edict which may spell the banishment of the insomniac rooster within Washington's city limits, has aroused the inventive genius of a man who has devised a rooster muzzle. His idea is to kill the crow, but save the rooster.

This advocate of a noiseless chattering believes that if the authorities will sanction the use of the device, which consists of a simple collar of leather with a small cotton pad fastened around the rooster's neck sufficiently tight to throttle the vocal organs, both the community and the rooster can live in peace and quiet.

The corporation counsel has been asked to determine whether to muzzle roosters is legal.

### BOOKS OTHER THAN THE BIBLE ARE INSPIRED

Chicago, August 30.—In the University of Chicago convocation yesterday Professor Cornelius Woolfeikin, of the theological seminary, said of the authors of the Bible:

"They did not write to shape the thought of future generations. They tried only to reflect their own times. They recorded only their personal feelings."

"The Bible is inspired, but so are thousands of other books. Writers of our day are continually turning out inspired efforts. At the same time the Bible is above them."

## BOYS MUST WEAR A BADGE

NO MORE SNEAKING INTO THE FAIR GROUNDS.

New Ticket Offices Have Been Built—Railway Arranges to Handle Crowds to the Fair.

The fair officials have started a new scheme to handle the boys at the fair grounds. At last year's fair from 500 to 2,000 boys jumped the fences and climbed through the horse stalls, and thereby saved the price of a ticket. To stop young Americans from getting over these fences became necessary to put on a host of special police and detectives. This was rather expensive. To overcome this evil, the Fair association will furnish young Americans with a badge which must be worn on the bosom so it can be readily seen by the special police, and every boy found in the grounds without his badge will be escorted to the streets. If he appears the second time he will be sent to the police station.

It has become a nuisance, the way these boys work their way into the fair grounds, sneaking up to the grandstand, taking the grandstand seats and forcing the people who pay their fares to stand up. This will be stopped this year, however. The boys may make up their minds that they must wear a ticket in plain view or be subject to arrest.

Grown people, of course, will not have to wear the badge, excepting those who enter the grandstand at pleasure during the afternoon.

Two new ticket offices have been built and the new front entrance established about one thousand feet east of the old entrance.

The double track now runs down to the fair grounds. The street cars will furnish a service beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and ending at midnight.

## WHO IS THE MOST POPULAR MAN?

(This Contest Is Conducted by the Labor Unions of Ogden.)

Every community, no matter how centrally located or how remotely situated, has some thing or some one in it, of which or of whom the people may feel justly proud. As other communities may boast of their natural or acquired attractions, so we may proudly boast of our hills and mountains, our rivers and valleys, and the grand scenery of our canyons; of our schools and churches, our mills and factories, our parks and other natural or acquired attractions and resources; and one of the most beautiful and pleasantly situated sites for a busy, hustling, growing, populous city that may be found in the state of Utah, and for that matter, in many states. And as other cities have their great men to whom they point with pride—men who, because of their kind acts, great deeds and unselfishness, have made themselves suitable to, and beloved by, the people—so it seems to us that Ogden should not be, and is not, lacking in this respect.

But as there has been no expression of late on the subject, it is the desire of the labor day committee to honor the "most popular man in Ogden," presenting to him a beautiful gold headed cane, suitably engraved. In order to ascertain who this "most popular man" is, we have decided to open a voting booth on the fair grounds on labor day; but don't wait till then to make nominations. The votes will be taken each day, and the nomination fee will be one dollar; so make your nominations NOW, and enclose one dollar (which will entitle the nominee to 100 votes) to W. M. Piggett, "contest manager," No. 375 Twenty-fourth street, city. The name of each nominee, and the result of each day's voting will be published in the papers from day to day; and the voting will be closed at 10:30 o'clock on labor day at the Four-State fair grounds. Fill out the accompanying coupon and mail as above directed.

### Coupon.

I hereby nominate Mr. ....

as the most popular man in Ogden City, and enclose \$1 as nomination fee, which also entitles him to 100 votes.

Signed, .....

### OFFICIAL FOOTBALL GUIDE.

Spalding's 1909 Book of Rules Tells of Few Changes in Code.

Spalding's official 1909 football guide is out. It is more nearly complete than last year's, containing more than 300 pages. It repeats the information regarding the work of the leading teams throughout the country last season.

One of the features of the guide is the revised rules for 1909, although they are not changed to a great extent. Rules governing the forward pass remain the same, the only alteration of any kind being that the rules now make it clear and definite that there is a zone lying behind the scrimmage line in which space an end may stand and by assuming this position be ineligible to receive a forward pass.

What looks like the most important change in the rules is that regarding scoring. For several seasons the advisability of reducing the value of a field goal has been discussed, and par-

## THE SMITHSONIAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

"We charge you less and give you more." COLLEGE COURT OGDEN, UTAH. We want homes for Students.

Don't pay your money for things you will never need. The universal use of the typewriter today makes time spent or ornamental penmanship useless. We cannot tell as many lies as some other people; neither can we tell such big ones. We are afraid of "sein" things at night." But our old experienced teachers are still educating stenographers and bookkeepers and putting them into good positions. We can make you a good stenographer and bookkeeper and put you into a good position inside of ten months.

SCHOOL OPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 7.

## Low Round Trip Rates from Ogden to Eastern Points

via Union Pacific

September 10 and 11

To Atchison, Kans. \$40.00 To Leavenworth, Kas. \$40.00  
To Cheyenne, Wyo. \$22.50 To Minneapolis, Minn. \$52.00  
To Chicago, Ill. \$55.00 To Omaha, Neb. \$40.00  
To Colorado Springs, To Peoria, Ill. \$51.10  
To Colo. \$22.50 To Pueblo, Colo. \$22.50  
To Council Bluffs, Ia. \$40.00 To St. Joseph, Mo. \$40.00  
To Denver, Colo. \$22.50 To St. Louis, Mo. \$49.00  
To Kansas, City, Mo. \$40.00 To St. Paul, Minn. \$52.00

Electric lighted trains—perfect track—electric block signal protection. Dining car meals and service "Best in the World."

For full information relative to routes and dates of sale, call on or address

E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A., U. P. R. R. CO., Omaha, Neb.

ticularly the advisability of reducing the value of a kicked goal from placement. The subject was acted upon this year and the value of a field goal has been reduced from 4 to 3 points regardless of how the goal from the field may be scored.

Another change made is the provision that a side having a kick-off may have the option of taking the kick, as under the present rules, or having the ball down for scrimmage on its 25-yard line. Several minor changes are made regarding penalties and the duties of the officials.

In addition to the revision of the rules there is a list of the names of Walter Camp and other leading authorities. There are also a number of half-ton pictures of the leading eleven players throughout the country, and 30 illustrations showing important plays.

### SIX LITTLE YACHTS ARE COMPETING FOR A CUP

Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 30.—Six little yachts slipped out of the Old Fishermen's harbor at Marblehead today for the initial race of the third international series for the special type of boat. The German yachts were the Hevelia, Margarethe and Seehund II, while the American representatives were the Ellen, Joyette and Wolf.

Eleven days hence President Taft, following the footsteps of President Roosevelt and Emperor William, will personally present to the winner of the week's racing the big silver bowl which bears his name. As an additional incentive to the contest this year, there is a second prize, the Governor Draper cup which goes to the captain of the second boat.

The Americans won off Marblehead in 1906 and the Germans at Kiel in 1907.

All six boats were thoroughly groomed for the week's sport.

There was comparatively little roll to the sea and in under the land, where the course was laid, the breeze had not much chance to kick up a tumble. Conditions, however, before the start seemed to favor the heavy weather boats